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Good Morning! It's Tuesday, November 28, 1978

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Mayor, supervisor slain in San Francisco

From our wire services

SAN FRANCISCO — Mayor George Moscone was shot to death in his office at City Hall Monday morning, and a few minutes later Supervisor Harvey Milk was shot and killed in an office on the other side of City Hall.

About an hour after the killings, Dan White, who recently stepped aside as a supervisor but then sought to withdraw his resignation and remain in office, surrendered to the police. He was booked on two counts of murder.

White, 32, a former San Francisco policeman and fireman, was taken to San Francisco's main police station, the Hall of Justice, where he was isolated from other prisoners.

Dianne Feinstein, president of the Board of Supervisors — the equivalent of a city council — became acting mayor until a new mayor is

elected by the supervisors.

Moscone had scheduled a news conference at 11:30 a.m. at which he was to announce the selection of Don Horanzy, a real estate broker, bank analyst and former federal employee, as supervisor to replace White, who resigned Nov. 10.

When White announced his resignation he said he could not support his wife and himself on the \$9,600 salary for the part-time supervisor's job.

White later asked that his resignation be withdrawn and that he be considered for reappointment. Whether White knew that Moscone had decided against reappointing him was unclear, although radio broadcasts Monday morning said that was the case.

Rudy Rothenberg, executive deputy mayor for fiscal administration, said White came to Moscone's office without an appointment

shortly before 11 a.m. PST and asked to see the mayor. He said Moscone came out and escorted him into a private sitting room adjoining his main office.

Mel Wax, Moscone's press secretary, said that while the two talked in private he and other aides heard noises but did not recognize them as shots. He said White left by a side door after the meeting.

When Rothenberg and Wax went into Moscone's office for an 11 a.m. appointment, he found the mayor dead of three gunshot wounds in the head and arm.

Peter Nardoza, an aide to Feinstein, said she had told him earlier Monday that she wanted to see White. Nardoza contacted White's staff, which still worked despite his resignation in the hope he would be reappointed.

"His staff said he was in transit but would

come to see her," Nardoza said. He said that later White called and said he was en route to the mayor's office.

"I happened to meet him in the hallway outside the mayor's office," Nardoza said. "I asked him if he were ready to see and talk with Supervisor Feinstein, and he said, 'In a couple of minutes I have something to do right now'."

Nardoza said White went into the cubicle of an office that he had used as a supervisor and had continued to use from time to time as he tried to get reinstated.

"Later I saw Dan run out and run back down the hall to his aides' offices," Nardoza said. "And then I learned that White came into the area where the supervisors' offices are and asked Harvey Milk to come into White's old office for a couple of minutes. After awhile I looked into that room, and I could see Harvey

Milk face down on the floor."

Two armed guards were on duty in the reception area of the mayor's office at the time of the shootings because security had been reinforced in the light of the People's Temple deaths. Moscone was politically close to the Rev. Jim Jones, founder of the temple, and had once appointed him to the minor job of chairman of the San Francisco Housing Authority.

Police Chief Charles Gains said, however, that he knew of no connection between the People's Temple and the City Hall shootings.

Mrs. Feinstein's office is a few feet away from the offices of Milk and White. She was in her office when Milk was shot, and it was she, with tears in her eyes, who first told reporters from (See ACTING, Page 13)

Insight British plan to conserve fuel begins

By Ringo Francis Chu
London reporting program

LONDON — Britain has started a 10-year energy conservation program aimed at saving 10 million tons (9 million metric tons) of oil each year beginning in 1983.

In the first four years alone, the program involves expenditures of \$640 million. At the end of the 10 years, however, the estimated savings will be \$1,400 million a year at present price levels.

Why is Britain which will be self-sufficient in energy by 1980 and has coal reserves for 300 years, the leader of energy conservation in Europe?

Bill Dennis, assistant secretary for energy conservation technology at the Department of Energy, has the answer.

"Toward the end of this century, as our North Sea oil begins to run down, there will be a considerable gap between demand and our own energy supplies."

"We can, of course, re-enter the world energy markets and rely on imported energy to meet demand. But we will be doing so during a period of world energy shortage and thus of inevitably high prices."

The United States is absorbing about 30 percent of the total world oil production. By 1985 it is possible that half of its oil will be imported.

Dennis says the energy scene in Europe is dominated by what happens in the United States. It is dependent on the "realism and success" of President Carter's energy program.

"There is too little awareness in Europe but more so in the United States of how near the West could be to another major energy crisis."

The conservation program requires cooperation.

"Energy is consumed in millions of establishments. What they have in common is that they are controlled by individuals. What they have nearly in common is that energy is not used as efficiently as it could be," says Dennis.

"If every person responsible for energy use can minimize the amount (See ENERGY, Page 16)



David Baygens

Antler approval

Ed Haroian of St. Louis was delighted when the Missouri basketball team scored two points against Butler University during Monday night's game, the Tigers' season opener. Haroian is a former resi-

dent of the University's Hudson Hall and a member of the "Antlers," an unusual pep club made of up both students and alumni. The Tigers won 75-65. (Story on Page 7.)

U.S. unsure how many to return from Guyana

United Press International

The State Department Monday cast doubt on how many, if any, of the Peoples Temple survivors would be flown to Charleston Air Force Base, S.C., where the FBI is waiting to question them about the murder of California Rep. Leo Ryan.

Guyanese police said a decision will be made by Wednesday on which of the approximately 80 survivors could

return home and which will be held as suspects and material witnesses.

Three members of the sect were questioned Monday and later released. Guyanese Assistant Commissioner Skip Roberts said no charges were filed. He would not say what the questioning covered.

U.S. Attorney Thomas E. Lydon, quoting from a State Department statement, said, "It is still our plan if a substantial number of survivors of the

Jonestown tragedy want to leave Guyana together they will be flown to Charleston by military aircraft sometime this week."

"It is also impossible at this point for us to speculate as to how many of the survivors would be aboard such a flight."

Lydon said he was told by the State Department some of the survivors may decide to return to the United States by

other means and some may not wish to return at all.

He said some may have to stay in Guyana because of the Guyanese investigation of the mass suicide in which 912 people died.

The investigation began Monday with the ordering of troops into the jungle commune to seek documents and any (See INVESTIGATORS, Page 16)

One-fourth blame management

Electricity too high, most Columbians say

Three of four users think Columbia's electric utility rates are too high and one of four say that is management's fault.

The manager of the department, James Lundsted, 61, announced Friday that he will resign, but he asked to remain in the department at the pleasure of the new director. In a statement released by Ray Beck, acting city manager, Lundsted said he wished to step down as administrator after 13 years because the long-range problem of power supply would not be solved before his retirement.

The Columbia Missourian poll of 212 persons randomly selected from the Boone County voter registration list was conducted before Lundsted's announcement. Seventy-two percent of the respondents identified themselves as customers of the Columbia Water and Light Department. The polling was done by telephone.

Of those questioned, 100 persons said they think utility rates are too high, 31 said they are just right and one person said they are too low. The remainder did not respond.

When asked why they think the rates are too high, 41 percent said they didn't know, 25 percent said it was a result of management problems and 11 percent

said Union Electric Co. charges too much for the energy the city purchases from it.

Six percent said the price of coal is the problem and 4 percent said the city's power plant is too small to produce electricity at a lower cost. There were 115 persons who did not respond to this question.

The survey was directed by Won H. Chang, who teaches the application of scientific research to journalism at the University. The survey's sampling error is about 9 percent. That means that if all the utility customers had been questioned, the results could change up to 9 percentage points either way.

This survey was conducted as a part of a series of articles examining the Columbia utility. Future articles in the series will discuss the utility's history, contractual relationships, financial situation and future and explore their relationship to rising utility rates.

Columbians' concerns with utility rates are not new but are steadily growing. The costs of electricity have increased steadily, but not all those costs are a result of base-rate charges. What charges are included in the bill for a residential user in Columbia each month and what do those charges mean?



This series on the Columbia Water and Light Department was written by Nan Seelman, Jeff Jasper and Anne Detten of the Columbia Missourian's special reporting team on business.

The base rate now in effect for the residential user was set to reflect the cost of fuel and purchased energy in January 1978. A residential customer is charged \$2.94 for the first 40 kwh (kilowatt hours) used, \$2.80 for the next 60 kwh and \$31.59 for the next 900 kwh.

The fuel allowance that was built into the base rate is .0031 cents. The fuel adjustment charge computed on a customer's bill is for the actual costs of fuel and purchased energy in excess of those built into the base rate. These costs are distributed to the customer on the basis of kwh usage.

Because coal and energy bills generally are received a month late, by

the time a customer receives his bill, the fuel adjustment charge lags two months behind. The fuel adjustment allowance is charged to the customer for the electricity used the month he is billed rather than for the amount used the month the excess fuel costs were incurred.

The fuel adjustment charge is computed by dividing the total fuel costs by the total amount of electricity distributed. This number is the cost of one kwh for that month. The fuel adjustment built into the base rate is then subtracted from this number to get the fuel adjustment charge for that month.

Total fuel costs include coal, oil, the Union Electric charge for use of capital for its generating units, called a demand charge, and the Union Electric charge for the actual amount of energy consumed.

The special fuel adjustment rate charged to the customers in July, August, September and October of this year was a result of the greater than normal fuel costs the utility incurred during last winter's coal strike.

The department asked the City Council for permission to use the special rate for two reasons, says Charles Moreau, a senior engineer for the Water and Light Department.

Because of the two-month lag in recovery of fuel costs, the fuel adjustment would have been calculated in a low-kwh-use month and charged in a high-kwh-use month. "It would have resulted in a \$100,000 windfall profit," Moreau says.

The special rate also spread out the costs so the consumer did not have to pay an unusually high bill for the one month that the costs would have been charged to the customer.

Customers probably won't see an end to the fuel adjustment charge in light of continually rising fuel costs. "People always ask when the fuel adjustment charge will be dropped," says Moreau. "We first used the charge in Columbia in 1974. Its purpose is to keep your costs and your revenue as current as you possibly can."

Another item on the customer's monthly bill is the 7.5268 percent in-leu-of-gross-receipts tax. The City Charter of 1949 directs the council to set utility rates high enough to pay into the general fund each year an amount substantially equivalent to the sum which would be paid in taxes by a private utility. The tax flows through the utility

(See FUEL, Page 13)

M.U.'s Kren announces resignation

By Kathy Brady
Missourian staff writer

And then there was one. Robert E. Kren, director of the University's Office of Public Information, announced his resignation Monday. Kren's departure leaves only a single top-level administrator unaffected by changes in policy instituted by Barbara Uehling since she assumed the chancellor's position last July.

Kren said the resignation, effective Feb. 28, resulted from a "mutual agreement" between him and the chancellor and did not reflect any personal conflict between them. After meeting with Dr. Uehling twice last week, Kren said he realized they could not resolve their differing "philosophies and orientations" toward the University public relations operation.

The Office of Public Information director and his staff are responsible for coordinating official news releases from campus faculty and administration. The director is paid more than \$26,000 a year.

Dr. Uehling said Monday Kren has provided valuable and appreciated service to the University. She declined to comment on speculation, however, that Kren had resigned to avoid being fired.

"Maybe it's good to have a change after a while," Kren said. "The chancellor and I see the role differently."

Although differences in priorities created some tension, Kren said the chancellor's office never criticized the content of news releases other than suggesting routine changes in wording. He denied as "poppycock" speculation the chancellor's office had begun to direct information officers to retype verbatim announcements from the chancellor's office.

Dr. Uehling said the campus public (See ONE, Page 13)

Inside today

'We always agree'

In an apparent effort to dampen speculation over the existence of a power struggle in China, Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said that he and Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng had "always been in complete agreement over everything" and that he had refused an offer to take over Hua's other job as premier. Details on Page 3.

Stocks up slightly

Stock prices edged higher as the market refused to give ground in the face of the latest round of tightening interest rates. The Dow Jones industrial average, scoring its seventh advance in the last eight sessions, moved ahead in a final-hour rally to finish 3.72 points higher at 813.84. See Page 12.

In town today

9 a.m. Boone County Court meets, fifth floor, County-City Building.

8:15 p.m. University Band Spectacular, Jesse Auditorium.